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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

Official estimates of wheat production from 27 countries representing nearly 86 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop give an aggregate of 2,344 million bushels compared with 2,616 million bushels produced by the same countries last year, or a reduction of about 10.4 per cent. This includes estimates of all important producers in the Northern Hemisphere except Russia, China, France and Rumania. Of the 27 countries reporting only the United States, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Morocco and Chosen show increases.

The only change from the wheat total last reported is a further slight reduction in the Hungarian estimate. The production in Hungary is reported to be 50,295,000 bushels according to the official estimate of September 3, as compared with 50,440,000 bushels in the previous estimate and 67,705,000 bushels for last year.

Reports from Russia continue to be conflicting. Estimates of total production of all crops vary from 48 million to 58 million short tons. An unofficial report indicates that there was an increase of 6 to 8 per cent in the acreage of the fall sown crops of 1923-24 and that wheat sowings had been considerably increased. Unfavorable weather conditions have reduced yields, however, and even the highest production estimates are below those of last year. It is not expected that Russia will have any wheat for export this year.

Wheat production in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, according to the 21st annual crop report of the Manitoba Free Press, made September 15 and based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics acreages, is placed at 296,000,000 bushels as compared with 267,000,000 bushels, the official estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, September 10. The Free Press gives as probably the chief reason for its high estimate a new departure in estimating yields.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT, -CONT'D.

In view of the fact that almost all of the land which has been abandoned was spring plowed or "stubbled in" crop, the latter greatly preponderating, the Free Press considered it unfair that the summer-fallowed land and the new breaking, which almost invariably was producing a threshable crop, even in the most dried-out districts, should bear the burden of the low average yield which would have been necessary had all land seeded to wheat been taken together. For that reason they have been separated and the less fully cultivated land bears, in its average of yield, the full burden of land eliminated from this season's cutting.

The carryover of wheat in Canada September 1 was 16,000,000 bushels above the estimate for the same date last year. Total stocks for the current season including stocks in elevators, on farms, in mills and in transit shipments amounted to 28,000,000 bushels compared with 12,000,000 bushels reported on September 1, 1923.

Rainy weather during harvest has caused considerable deterioration in the crops of Belgium, Netherlands and Northern France. Although it is stated that the yield in France may equal or exceed that of last year much of the harvest may be of inferior quality and an increase in the estimated import requirements seems probable.

Recent rains in Argentina and Australia have improved conditions of the wheat crops. Good rains during August were beneficial to the wheat crop in parts of South Africa.

RYE

Estimates of rye production from 19 countries which produced about 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop give a total of 712,053,000 bushels against 828,086,000 bushels produced by the same countries last year, or a reduction of about 14 per cent. The Hungarian crop is now estimated at 22,854,000 bushels or about 2,000,000 bushels below the forecast of August 6.

BARLEY

Estimates of barley production from 26 countries producing about 84 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop amount to 942,061,000 bushels compared with 983,908,000 bushels harvested in the same countries in 1923. The latest estimate of the Hungarian crop places production at 15,159,000 bushels against 27,271,000 bushels, the final estimate for 1923.

OATS

A slight increase in the world oats crop is indicated by estimates received from 22 countries representing about 84 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere which give a total of 3,099,254,000 bushels compared with 3,081,110,000 bushels produced in the same countries last year, an increase of 18,144,000 bushels or .6 per cent. The Hungarian crop is now estimated at 17,294,000 bushels as compared with 27,458,000 bushels produced last year.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

COTTON

Egyptian cotton production for the 1924-25 season shows a slight increase over last year's production according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The estimate for this season is placed at 1,232,000 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 1,213,000 bales for last year.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture reports concerning the condition of the cotton crop during the month of August: "Generally speaking, the weather has improved during the last month and has been favorable. Attacks of bollworms, together with consequent attacks of fungus diseases, are reported from all provinces with a degree of severity higher, on the whole, than last year. Slight attacks of minor pests and diseases have also been reported from some provinces where they have caused no great damage. Apart from the effect of unfavorable conditions reported last month, now reflected by the irregular opening of part of the bolls and the drying of others, the usual harmful practice of overwatering cotton has again resulted in a considerable amount of boll-shedding besides favoring vegetative growth and attacks of bollworms. The crop is considered to be somewhat earlier than last year. In basin lands, picking began toward the middle of August, while a few early sown fields in perennially irrigated areas were also picked during the last week of the month; picking, however, is not expected to be general before the middle of September."

Conditions in Egypt during the first part of September were more favorable for the cotton crop than during the last of August. There has been some shedding in the Delta but the insect attack does not show the development which was threatened. Cotton picked in the Delta has been disappointing in quality, much of it being not fully developed. First lots of Sakellaridis have come to market and the staple is reported to be satisfactory. Pickings in Upper Egypt are reported to be of average grade and it is feared that finest qualities will be scarce.

The Egyptian government report of acreage issued on August 26 divided the areas planted to various growths as follows:

	1923-24	1924-25
	Acres.	Acres.
Sakellaridis	1,206,193	905,784
Ashmouni	-	12,508
Saidi	396,491	814,116
Pilion	-	51,858
Afifi Assil	7,521	23,117
Other varieties ...	38,244	48,398
Total	1,648,449	1,855,781

General rains throughout India greatly benefited the growing cotton crop during the last part of August and the first of September. The crop is reported to be in an excellent condition but it has yet to pass through its most critical period.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

ONIONS

An official report estimates the 1924 onion crop of Egypt to be 9,621,473 bushels, a decrease of 385,850 bushels from last year when the total crop amounted to 10,007,323 bushels. According to the declared exports at the Consulate the United States received only 279,392 bushels of Egyptian onions during the period from September 1, 1923 to August 31, 1924 as compared with 470,353 bushels for the same period the previous season. The exports during both seasons showed a marked increase in comparison with shipments of previous years.

The total onion crop of the Valencia district of Spain is estimated to be 5,702,000 bushels according to a cable just received from Consul Edwards. This is a considerable increase over an earlier estimate of 3,158,000 bushels sent by the same Consul. According to a commercial estimate the total crop for this province last year amounted to 3,509,000 bushels. The Valencia onion crop represents practically the commercial crop of Spain. 94 per cent of the total exports from Spain during 1920 was from that province.

OLIVE OIL

The 1924 olive oil crop in the Mediterranean Basin, according to a report just received, is expected to be better than the average. This prediction runs counter to the opinion prevailing some few weeks ago. It is now believed that a fine Levantine crop will compensate for the deficit in Tunis, and that the general yield in Spain will compensate for the shortage in Aragon and Taragon.

The Spanish crop, it is stated, will be at least 300,000 tons of oil with an exportable surplus of 75,000 tons. Italy will have possibly 160,000 tons and perhaps more. Greece, including the Ionian Islands and Smyrna, may furnish 100,000 tons of low grade oil against 140,000 tons last year. The Tunisian crop will run from 18,000 to 25,000 tons, where it has amounted to 50,000 to 60,000 tons. Home consumption will be 10,000 or 12,000 tons. The crop in Algeria will not exceed 10,000 with possibly 6,000 available for export. Corsica may export 7,000 or 8,000 tons of rather poor quality. Portugal, with an average crop, will have little oil to export.

SOYA BEANS

An estimate by the South Manchuria Railway Co. of the soya bean crop in Manchuria is reported by Vice-Consul W. F. Nason, Mukden, China, to be as follows: The area is placed at 3,674,000 acres and production at 84,464,000 bushels. This estimate is probably based upon a yield of 98 per cent of an average yield.

WORLD LIVESTOCK NEWS

Swine

The most interesting livestock news received from Europe this week is the official estimate from Denmark placing the number of swine as of July 15, 1924, at 2,861,777 as compared with 2,854,354 last year, an increase of only 6,923 or 0.2 per cent. This represents an increase, however, of 963,000 or 50.7 per cent over 1922 figures. The number of sows is reported to have decreased from 319,641 to 298,899 or 6.3 per cent, while the number of pigs from 2 to 4 months decreased from 1,093,178 to 1,074,481 or 1.8 per cent. Hogs over 4 months old, on the other hand, increased from 571,761 to 614,082 or 7.4 per cent while pigs under two months increased from 855,395 to 858,916 or an increase of only 0.4 per cent. Excluding South Jutland, the number of swine is estimated at 2,589,702 compared with 2,496,686 within the same territory in 1914.

On the basis of the number of hogs, the outlook in Denmark during the next few months is for a bacon production about equal to that taking place during the corresponding period of 1923, and later some reduction in marketings.

The increase in the number of swine in Denmark is small in comparison with the increase from 2,611,606 to 3,227,100 in England and Wales, Denmark's principal market for pork products. There was a decrease of 20,742 in the number of breeding sows in Denmark, whereas an increase of 60,300 occurred in England and Wales. No statistics have as yet been received from Ireland, but it is expected that the returns will show an increase. The total number of hogs in all Ireland in June, 1923, was 1,345,651 or 308,925 more than in the preceding year and 40,013 more than in 1914.

The British Government has decided to make a grant towards experimental work in pig breeding and feeding. This aid has come as a result of much agitation by British pig breeders who appeared to be quite generally convinced that if properly conducted, the British pig industry can be made profitable in spite of keen foreign competition. The Government grant is to be supplemented by funds raised by the National Council of Pig Breeders and already a substantial sum has been subscribed.

Sheep

The estimated number of ewes reserved for spring and summer lambing in New South Wales is reported to be 4,739,000 as compared with 3,554,000 in 1923; 4,214,000 in 1922; 4,329,000 in 1921; and 3,712,000 in 1920. It is expected, as stated in a previous issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets," that about 3,301,000 lambs will be marked or about 70 per cent of the number of ewes mated. If the lambings come up to expectations, this will be a record year for spring and summer lambing.

The Sansinena Company of Argentina estimates the exports of frozen sheep and lambs from South America from January 1 to July 31, 1924, at 2,791,183 compared with 2,869,871 for the same period last year; the frozen beef exported is given as 3,993,169 quarters or 2,029,459 quarters more than last year; chilled beef exports for the same period are estimated at 3,185,842 quarters compared with 2,877,877 during the period January to July, 1923. These figures are exclusive of exports from Brazil.

BRITISH APPLE MARKET

Prices realized for American apples on British markets during the week ending September 22, 1924, were about the same as the returns reported for the corresponding week in the 1923-24 season. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London cables the following prices: At London: Gravenstein, \$2.90 to \$3.79 per box; Wealthy, \$4.68 to \$5.13 per bbl., and Gravenstein, \$6.02 to \$6.91 per bbl. At Liverpool: York Imperial \$4.68 to \$8.03 per bbl.; Ben Davis and Gano, \$5.35 to \$6.69 per bbl.; all grades Yellow Newtown (poor condition) \$4.24 to \$6.69 per bbl.; King Davis and Jonathan, \$6.91 per bbl.; Winesap \$5.57 to \$6.69 per bbl.; Western Duchess \$3.79 to \$5.35 per bbl.; California Gravenstein \$3.57 to \$3.91 per box; Fancy Kings \$3.18 to \$3.44; Oregon Yellow Newtown, \$3.24 to \$3.57 per box.

A considerable proportion of the export shipments made thus far has consisted of immature and undersized fruit. The prices returned therefore are not comparable with those realized for the best grades of the same varieties in the markets of the United States. It is even doubtful, considering the high cost of transportation, whether any profit has been realized on exports to date. The export shipments, however, have served to relieve domestic markets, thus stabilizing prices of the best grades. The International Apple Shippers Association reports 111,668 barrels and 334,490 boxes as the total shipments of apples from the United States and Canada from the beginning of the season to September 13.

GERMAN HOG PRICES AT NEW HIGH, RECEIPTS HEAVIER

The features of the German hog situation for the week ending September 24 were a rise in hog prices at Berlin to a new high average of \$17.97 per 100 pounds, as compared with \$17.45 last week, and an increase in receipts at 14 important markets from 40,500 last week to 50,600 this week. The average receipts for the past eight weeks have been around 45,000. Lard prices at Hamburg continued steady at about \$16.55 per 100 pounds, and Berlin margarine prices were unchanged at about \$13.30.

LONDON BUTTER MARKET FIRM WITH UPWARD TENDENCY

The London butter market on September 25 was firm for all grades with a tendency toward higher prices, according to the Department's weekly cable from the Agricultural Commissioner at London. Quotations converted at exchange of the day were as follows:

	Per pound
Danish	47 cents
Dutch unsalted	46 "
Irish	42-1/2 "
Irish unsalted	44
Siberian choice	35
New Zealand	43-1/2 - 44 cents
Canadian	39 - 42-1/2 "
Australian	41 - 41-1/2 "

The Danish official quotation in Copenhagen was 593 kroner per 100 kg., equivalent to 46-1/4 cents per pound.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES RESTRICTING GRAIN EXPORTS

The prospect of a smaller world supply of bread grains than last year, with consequent higher prices, is causing many European governments to take steps to protect their own supplies. Italy and France have lowered the import duties on foreign grain and Italy has restricted the export of grain and grain products. Germany and Poland which for a time permitted limited exports of grain are again refusing to issue export licenses. These measures indicate considerable concern on the part of government officials as to the grain situation during the coming winter, which may conceivably lead to re-imposition of milling restrictions and the encouragement of substitution which will decrease the per capita bread consumption. In any case, these restrictions on exports will probably lead to an increased demand for direct imports from overseas into countries like Switzerland, which ordinarily take large quantities of breadstuffs from neighboring countries, although the total amount of grain imported into Europe is not likely to show any material increase.

FATS AND OIL TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Net imports of oils and fats, including lard, butter, margarine, and lard substitutes into the United Kingdom, during the first eight months of 1924 amounted to 1,586,216,000 lbs., exceeding those of the same period for last year by 35,943,000 lbs. The net imports for the month of August this year amounted to 211,445,000 lbs. against 213,154,000 lbs. during August, 1923.

Markets on the whole were very firm during August, the demand generally having been ahead of the supply, chiefly as a result, it is said, of the successful conclusion of the London Conference, which had considerable effect in reestablishing confidence in the trade.

The following table summarizes the British foreign trade in fats, oils and oilseeds, the latter having been converted into their oil equivalent, for the first eight months of 1923 and 1924.

Item	Imports		Exports		Excess of Imports over Exports	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
	: 1000 lbs.	: 1000 lbs.	: 1000 lbs.	: 1000 lbs.	: 1000 lbs.	: 1000 lbs.
Butter, margarine, lard, and lard substitute	: 703,039	: 702,038	: 17,474	: 23,432	: 685,565	: 678,606
Other oils, fats, and oilseeds	: 1,171,596	: 1,222,565	: 306,888	: 321,955	: 864,708	: 907,610
Total	: 1,874,635	: 1,931,603	: 324,362	: 345,387	: 1,550,273	: 1,586,216

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN ABOVE AVERAGE.

A report on the 1924 olive oil crop in the Mediterranean basin has just been received from Consul Wesley Frost at Marseilles, who says that, "while the olive oil trade as a rule prefers not to formulate definite estimates for the olive crop before the latter part of September, the situation this year seems fairly clear, so that certain prognostications can already be ventured.

The olive oil yield in the Mediterranean basin this summer is expected to be rather better than the average; and with a large cotton crop in the United States it seems possible that prices may not maintain their present firmness.

This prediction runs counter to the opinion prevailing some few weeks ago, when the extreme drought in Tunis and the unseasonable frosts in northern Spain were believed to have badly damaged the year's olive prospects. It is now believed that the fine Levantine crop will compensate for the Tunisian deficit, and that the general yield in Spain will compensate for the shortage in Aragon and Taragon."

Estimates by Countries

"The leading country is of course Spain; and the Spanish crop as a whole will be well up to normal. It is said that at least 300,000 metric tons of olive oil will be produced; and while the domestic consumption is constantly rising, there should be an exportable surplus of some 75,000 tons.

The second producer, Italy, is reported to present an exceedingly favorable situation. The worms which last year resulted in a high average acidity (as high as 5 or 6 per cent average) have not made their appearance; and the summer rain storms, although accompanied by too much wind, have been very beneficial. An estimate of 160,000 tons of oil has been hazarded by one dealer, and another dealer is still more optimistic.

The third producer this year will be Greece, with the Ionian Islands (notably Mytilene) and the Smyrna region, which altogether may furnish 100,000 tons, as compared with some 40,000 tons last year. The Greek oil, however, is of low grade, and will not replace the table oil which will be lacking in Tunis.

Tunis, which has produced as high as 50,000 or 60,000 tons, will this year not turn out more than 18,000 to 25,000 tons, as the season has been disastrously dry. Her production last year was hardly greater, however, so that the trade is prepared to deal with the conditions resulting. The domestic consumption will perhaps reach 10,000 or 12,000 tons.

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIS ABOVE AVERAGE, -CONT'D.

The Algerian crop, similarly affected by the heat, especially around Oran, will hardly exceed 10,000 tons, it is said, of which perhaps 6,000 tons will be available for exportation. If prices of peanut oil should be low the North African consumption will turn to peanut oil, both in Algeria and Tunis, so that slightly larger quantities of olive oil may be shipped to France. The Moroccan olive crop will be almost nil, and will be completely absorbed at home.

Corsica has a good crop this year, and may export as much as 7,000 or 8,000 tons; but the quality will be low and the acidity pronounced. Like Greek oil, the Corsican oil will in the main be refined and neutralized to give a low-grade edible product or raw material for soap and other industries.

Little is known here about the Portuguese crop; but assuming it to be up to the average there will be little exportation, since local consumption and sardine canning will take up the greater portion of the supply."

Consul Frost also states that if the dollar sinks in international exchange value the demands from the United States may be weak, and franc prices will almost certainly fall. On the other hand if the franc does not continue to improve the prices here stand a better chance to remain strong."

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

Country	1922-23	1923-24	
		Estimates previously published	Latest estimates received
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Cuba	4,083,483	4,536,000	^a 4,538,853
Canada	15,743	18,480	20,749
Germany	1,604,680	1,246,062	1,248,363
Peru	351,390	308,000	344,000
World totals	20,442,893	21,934,401	21,977,824

^a H. A. Himely's estimate, Havana, Cuba.

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION

The 1923-24 Cuban sugar campaign is now completed. Various estimates of the total production range from 4,536,000 to 4,556,000 short tons, an increase of about 7 per cent over those made at the beginning of the campaign. Estimates of various authorities are as follows:

	Estimates made at beginning of cam- paign Dec., 1923.	Final estimates August 31, 1924
	Short tons	Short tons
Cuba Sugar Club	4,228,000	4,535,683
H. A. Himely	4,271,000	4,538,853
Lamborn & Company	4,163,000	4,549,718
Guma and Mejer	4,200,319	4,554,639
Cuban Trading Company		4,555,462
National City Bank		4,556,346

The crop just finished is the largest Cuba has ever produced, the previous record production being that of the 1921-22 campaign, which amounted to 4,517,470 short tons.

No estimates have been made as to the production during the coming campaign. However, the crop is reported as being well advanced and in a good condition all over the island.

According to the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, the total amount of stocks at Cuban Shipping Ports on September 20 amounted to 325,928 short tons as compared with 356,553 short tons at the same date last year. In addition there are 269,013 short tons in the interior making a total stock in Cuba of 594,941 short tons compared with 500,455 short tons at the same time last year.

The total exports from the beginning of the 1923-24 campaign to September 20 amount to 3,856,098 short tons distributed as follows:

Destination	1922-23 Short tons	1923-24 Short tons
Atlantic Ports	2,223,954	2,298,544
New Orleans, Galveston, etc...	653,192	825,509
Canada and Europe	550,696	732,045
Total	3,427,842	3,856,098

CANADIAN CARRYOVER OF WHEAT.

The carryover of Canadian wheat into the current year is 28,000,000 bushels compared with 12,000,000 bushels for last season according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as of August 30, 1924 received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Although this is the largest carryover Canada has ever had it is not so large as might have been expected considering the increase in production last year which was about 75,000,000 bushels above the previous high record.

The following tabular statement gives the location of these stocks with comparisons for 1921, 1922 and 1923. It is probable that the in transit shipments include some new wheat but it was not possible to exclude this from the figures given.

TOTAL WHEAT STOCKS IN CANADA.

	September 1.			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels
Elevators	4,831	11,025	5,051	17,507
Farmers Hands ...	2,144	2,360	1,441	5,035
In Transit	6,032	4,578	2,758	1,816
Flour Mills	720	1,500	2,500	4,000
Total Stocks .	13,727	19,463	11,750	28,358

Compiled from Mimeographed Reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR JULY AND AUGUST

The aggregate value of the principal agricultural exports for July and August, 1924, was nearly \$10,000,000 greater than in the same months of 1923. This increase is more than accounted for by an increase of \$15,000,000 in the value of cotton exports. Exports of meat and meat products are slightly lower than in the same months of last year. Tobacco exports are considerably lower both in quantity and value. Wheat exports for the two months are about the same as last year, but August wheat shipments this year show a very large increase over July.

Index numbers of volume of agricultural exports computed on the basis of 44 leading commodities show a definite increase in August over the July figures. This increase is largely seasonal, due to the beginning of exports from the new crops of cotton and wheat. Meat exports show some decrease below July and also below August of last year, although they are still above the exports of August, 1922.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1923 and 1924.

Article exported:	Quantity		Value	
	July-Aug. 1923	July-Aug. 1924	July-Aug. 1923	July-Aug. 1924
			Dollars	Dollars
Wheat bu:	23,041,481:	20,803,415:	25,938,123:	27,930,804:
Wheat flour bbls:	2,157,620:	1,738,464:	11,418,791:	9,739,967:
Wheat incl. flour bu:	32,750,771:	28,706,503:	37,356,914:	37,720,771:
Corn incl. meal bu:	2,270,840:	1,435,843:	2,233,692:	1,741,008:
Rye incl. flour bu:	5,116,448:	2,329,492:	4,069,397:	2,630,103:
Barley excluding flour .. bu:	3,387,464:	2,450,124:	2,479,103:	2,671,289:
Oats incl. oatmeal bu:	1,763,191:	475,250:	1,093,667:	387,517:
Buckwheat incl. flour ... bu:	8,688:	2,016:	9,826:	2,330:
Rice, incl. flour, meal :	:	:	:	:
and broken rice lbs:	49,086,556:	4,711,725:	1,816,436:	179,144:
Dairy Products: :	:	:	:	:
Butter lbs:	864,968:	914,434:	380,402:	392,601:
Cheese lbs:	663,619:	537,710:	181,082:	136,349:
Milk: :	:	:	:	:
Condensed lbs:	8,995,711:	10,211,302:	1,333,744:	1,474,980:
Evaporated lbs:	12,834,499:	19,298,396:	1,351,955:	1,715,650:
Powdered lbs:	334,840:	622,607:	82,812:	127,791:
Meat & Meat Products: :	:	:	:	:
Canned beef lbs:	266,064:	230,551:	83,349:	48,160:
Beef, fresh lbs:	526,552:	318,910:	78,085:	49,660:
Veal, fresh lbs:	29,109:	7,837:	5,152:	1,369:
Pickled beef lbs:	3,611,541:	3,884,785:	352,427:	389,349:
Oleo oil lbs:	16,663,650:	17,368,077:	1,839,549:	2,274,754:
Oleomargarine lbs:	382,700:	166,218:	62,416:	23,875:
Oleo & lard stearin... lbs:	2,150,160:	740,826:	212,861:	89,934:
Grease stearin lbs:	929,422:	464,955:	79,773:	47,185:
Oleic acid or red oil. lbs:	425,384:	715,248:	34,655:	56,831:
Stearic acid lbs:	372,110:	349,864:	51,309:	40,262:
Other fatty acids lbs:	46,056:	66,961:	4,415:	5,918:
Tallow: :	:	:	:	:
Edible lbs:	329,897:	85,226:	25,881:	8,258:
Inedible lbs:	11,000,098:	6,520,427:	840,269:	503,254:
Canned pork lbs:	419,934:	536,402:	142,836:	179,926:
Pork carcasses, fresh. lbs:	2,495,966:	1,244,916:	282,609:	152,976:
Loins & other fresh :	:	:	:	:
pork.... lbs:	5,179,026:	2,528,917:	745,263:	361,562:
Pickled pork lbs:	7,686,910:	5,231,116:	845,804:	597,067:
Bacon lbs:	60,584,628:	45,876,956:	7,457,407:	5,723,966:
Cumberland sides lbs:	a/ :	4,406,967:	a/ :	605,743:
Hams & shoulders lbs:	72,873,207:	53,360,711:	11,577,329:	8,245,108:
Wiltshire sides lbs:	b/ :	2,491,278:	b/ :	334,992:
Lard lbs:	153,236,485:	162,725,109:	18,179,005:	20,564,808:
Lard, neutral lbs:	2,136,332:	4,166,379:	271,437:	575,101:
Lard oil lbs:	99,422:	89,929:	10,162:	9,820:
Lard compounds lbs:	1,282,196:	998,732:	164,491:	145,733:
Mutton & lamb lbs:	565,777:	466,263:	110,213:	88,656:
Sausage, canned lbs:	397,159:	452,946:	113,316:	108,553:

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1923 and 1924.

Article exported:	Quantity : July-Aug. 1923 :	Quantity : July-Aug. 1924 :	Value : July-Aug. 1923 :	Value : July-Aug. 1924 :
Meat & Meat Products-cont'd. :	:	:	Dollars :	Dollars
Sausage, other lbs:	1,745,075:	1,477,873:	463,689:	361,088
Sausage casings lbs:	3,663,738:	6,335,084:	814,177:	1,304,267
Total Meat & Meat Products lbs:	349,098,598:	323,309,463:	44,847,879:	42,958,175
Sugar short tons:	6,501:	68,489:	941,838:	6,563,657
Cotton 500 lb. bales:	432,561:	500,598:	57,517,026:	72,449,582
Tobacco leaf:	:	:	:	:
Bright flue-cured.....lbs:	19,389,332:	17,063,286:	5,897,077:	5,378,694
Burley.....lbs:	660,884:	721,669:	128,013:	148,841
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn. lbs:	36,387,275:	34,693,034:	7,157,969:	5,161,524
Dark Virginia lbs:	5,926,414:	2,049,478:	2,383,764:	652,628
Maryland & Ohio export lbs:	1,728,230:	3,577,521:	353,111:	983,701
Green River (Pryor)....lbs:	2,163,844:	2,271,428:	565,478:	434,904
Cigar leaf lbs:	13,050:	92,854:	11,160:	43,025
Other leaf tobacco lbs:	11,315,870:	5,461,552:	3,212,052:	1,218,744
Total Leaf Tobacco ..lbs:	77,584,909:	65,930,822:	19,708,624:	14,022,061
Glucose (corn syrup).....lbs:	19,774,950:	21,628,979:	664,511:	753,528
Starch, corn lbs:	23,656,252:	38,012,474:	731,898:	1,155,017
Hops lbs:	2,450,767:	997,266:	852,832:	336,160
Cottonseed cake lbs:	23,111,282:	16,064,129:	504,275:	345,278
Cottonseed meal lbs:	1,297,260:	2,558,020:	27,547:	53,051
Linseed cake lbs:	117,422,245:	107,573,991:	2,352,095:	2,265,400
Linseed meal lbs:	1,919,825:	3,951,317:	40,972:	76,770
Cottonseed oil, crude....lbs:	529,213:	1,704,444:	46,981:	158,750
Cottonseed oil, refined...lbs:	2,983,289:	1,694,484:	347,094:	213,924
Fruits:	:	:	:	:
Apples, fresh boxes:	286,663:	407,438:	622,165:	899,497
Apples, fresh bbls:	24,395:	32,271:	124,735:	144,227
Apples, dried lbs:	539,090:	141,553:	43,917:	17,953
Prunes lbs:	3,401,927:	14,225,930:	300,131:	678,547
Apricots lbs:	4,944,323:	2,795,704:	620,871:	348,508
Raisins lbs:	16,385,818:	12,648,539:	1,611,536:	986,431
Grand Total.....:	:	:	184,345,757:	193,606,049

a/ Included with bacon.

b/ Included with hams.

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
1923 AND 1924.

Exported to:	: Wheat, including flour :		: Wheat :		: Wheat flour :	
	: in terms of grain. :		: August :		: August :	
	: July and :	: July and :	: August :	: August :	: August :	: August :
	: August, 1923 :	: August, 1924 :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :	: 1923 :	: 1924 :
	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Barrels :	: Barrels :
United Kingdom...	5,350,757:	4,804,488:	2,419,392:	3,264,387:	170,172:	132,242:
Italy	1,713,746:	869,380:	1,033,620:	861,184:	4,813:	449:
Netherlands	3,363,598:	2,760,042:	1,357,678:	1,796,564:	96,559:	98,772:
France	989,149:	408,383:	546,000:	366,889:	181:	300:
Germany	2,008,269:	1,507,149:	1,089,215:	827,714:	110,236:	64,684:
Belgium	2,007,094:	1,191,815:	1,280,987:	946,941:	4,478:	3,248:
Norway	83,272:	40,878:	---	---	6,677:	1,542:
Turkey in Europe..	203,368:	4,784:	138,482:	---	10,560:	---
Finland	409,710:	175,938:	48,000:	---	52,987:	25,163:
Greece	140,444:	655,059:	---	---	17,461:	70,034:
Gibraltar	1,130:	3,532:	---	---	---	281:
Sweden	153,067:	289,469:	22,326:	213,991:	9,157:	4,511:
Denmark	152,941:	116,897:	32,656:	40,000:	12,434:	7,114:
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus:	19,386:	25,775:	---	9,975:	4,308:	3,511:
Estonia	5,171:	---	---	---	371:	---
Poland and Danzig:	43,308:	18,481:	---	---	4,273:	9:
Other Europe	46,930:	7,534:	---	---	668:	229:
TOTAL EUROPE...	16,691,340:	12,889,604:	7,967,356:	8,327,645:	505,335:	412,088:
Canada	9,084,744:	9,873,385:	5,534,168:	7,735,747:	29,604:	3,358:
Cuba	815,196:	801,384:	1,333:	4,883:	90,037:	92,094:
Mexico	693,238:	261,474:	172,273:	36,209:	43,586:	21,598:
Panama	66,938:	892,172:	---	549,971:	6,275:	7,663:
China	1,581,991:	335,336:	33,334:	---	273,796:	6,451:
Hongkong	372,803:	627,246:	---	---	66,595:	77,387:
Kwantung	175,500:	31,500:	---	---	33,000:	7,000:
Japan	1,231,943:	431,029:	459,331:	170,000:	11,061:	10,562:
Chosen	409:	333:	---	---	53:	74:
Other countries..	2,036,669:	2,563,040:	30,472:	10,441:	214,049:	310,798:
TOTAL ..	32,750,771:	28,706,503:	14,198,267:	16,834,896:	1,273,391:	949,068:
Total imports ...	2,598,105:	1,315,495:	536,477:	46,141:	18,723:	2,881:
Total re-exports..	1,822:	7,722:	---	---	405:	532:
EXCESS EXPORTS :	30,154,483:	27,398,730:	13,601,790:	16,788,755:	1,255,073:	946,719:

COMPILED FROM: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Exports of canned milk from the United States during July and August this year amounted to 30,000,000 pounds as compared with 22,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. The increase is almost entirely accounted for by exports to Germany of more than 8,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk. Decreased imports of cheese to the extent of about 1,300,000 pounds are accounted for chiefly by a decrease in imports from Italy and the Netherlands, our principal sources of supply. Our total imports of butter amounted to 1,325,000 pounds or only one-half as much as was received from abroad during the corresponding two months of 1923. Most of the decrease was due to a decline of 1,126,000 pounds in imports from Denmark.

MILK AND OLEOMARGARINE: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1923 AND 1924.

Country from which imported:	: Milk (condensed, evaporated and powdered): Imports				
	: Two months, July-August		: August		
	: July, 1923 -		: July, 1924 -		
	: August, 1923.: August, 1924:		1923	:	1924
	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	212,859:		1,855:	56,459:	490
Netherlands.....	105,668:		44,102:	103,684:	---
Other Europe.....	5,245:		5,826:	2,100:	2,188
Total Europe.....	323,772:		51,783:	162,243:	2,678
Canada.....	3,312,115:		1,882,150:	1,443,465:	868,907
New Zealand.....	307,140:		8,548:	---	2,240
Other countries.....	376:		2,851:	---	891
Total imports.....	4,443,403:		1,945,332:	1,605,708:	874,716
Country to which exported:	: Oleomargarine (animal and vegetable): Exports.				
Animal:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	231,300:		---	209,600:	---
British West Indies..	54,775:		46,998:	30,525:	25,720
Panama.....	27,520:		41,490:	13,250:	23,810
Other countries.....	69,005:		77,730:	35,256:	24,911
Total animal.....	382,700:		166,218:	283,631:	74,441
Vegetable:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan.....	---		3,094:	---	3,034
Canada.....	121,163:		560:	118,125:	560
Panama.....	2,300:		2,350:	300:	2,350
Other countries.....	6,284:		4,160:	3,584:	3,000
Total vegetable...:	130,247:		10,164:	122,009:	8,944

MILK: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	Milk (condensed):		Exports.	
	Two months, July-August		August	
	July, 1923-	July, 1924-		
	August, 1923	August, 1924	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	81,000	28,800	---	28,800
Germany.....	15,902	288	14,933	---
Other Europe.....	216,156	154,486	31,250	154,211
Total Europe.....	313,058	183,574	46,183	183,011
Cuba.....	3,785,321	5,358,839	1,986,146	2,667,742
Japan.....	935,804	1,294,208	834,956	362,782
China.....	239,058	420,549	228,600	252,549
Hongkong.....	445,490	439,644	277,490	220,500
British South Africa.....	310,150	76,981	36,000	256
Other countries.....	2,966,830	2,437,507	1,203,062	1,705,468
Total exports.....	8,995,711	10,211,302	4,612,437	5,392,308
Country to which exported:	Milk (powdered)		Exports	
Germany.....	26,522	234,407	9,983	234,157
France.....	11,374	89,581	11,374	47,424
United Kingdom.....	17,193	57,220	11,193	7,000
Other Europe.....	18,250	17,991	4,216	9,014
Total Europe.....	73,339	399,199	36,766	297,595
Cuba.....	21,514	21,722	11,065	12,650
Mexico.....	19,662	23,149	4,513	14,923
Canada.....	13,011	8,335	5,769	5,588
Japan.....	156,569	85,519	18,053	57,819
Other countries.....	50,745	84,683	22,973	56,224
Total exports.....	334,840	622,607	99,139	344,799
Country to which exported:	Milk (evaporated):		Exports.	
United Kingdom.....	5,439,684	3,758,667	3,644,037	1,471,417
Belgium.....	394,560	476,400	106,560	290,400
Netherlands.....	---	514,200	---	503,400
Germany.....	180,876	8,402,200	25,263	5,436,100
Ukraine.....	4,736	---	---	---
France.....	1,045,200	876,000	418,800	379,200
Other Europe.....	181,220	190,558	47,213	124,298
Total Europe.....	7,246,276	14,218,025	4,241,873	8,204,915
Panama.....	471,390	585,120	236,370	456,750
Cuba.....	524,421	540,823	263,866	230,473
Mexico.....	386,607	388,830	144,604	132,513
Peru.....	894,493	438,782	469,340	51,025
Philippine Islands.....	1,256,312	1,482,282	471,632	679,200
Other countries.....	2,055,000	1,644,534	820,659	761,267
Total exports.....	12,834,499	19,298,396	6,548,354	10,516,143

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.

**BUTTER AND CASEIN: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY
AND AUGUST, 1923 AND 1924.**

Country to which exported:	Butter:		Exports.	
	Two months, July and Aug. :		August	
	July, 1923 - : July, 1924- :		:	
	August, 1923 :	August, 1924:	1923 :	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Germany.....	163:	200:	76 :	200
Total Europe.....	163:	200:	76 :	200
Mexico.....	119,057:	146,844:	57,471 :	67,975
Cuba.....	95,196:	86,977:	47,597 :	45,976
Other West Indies.....	111,306:	166,972:	53,291 :	89,353
Panama.....	119,580:	160,827:	50,571 :	136,127
Peru.....	148,022:	110,914:	36,388 :	44,270
Haiti.....	71,611:	63,973:	43,108 :	34,897
Philippine Islands.....	47,850:	44,851:	13,050 :	3,541
Other South America.....	57,071:	56,894:	26,013 :	20,642
Other countries.....	95,112:	75,932:	47,742 :	41,415
Total exports.....	864,968:	914,434:	375,407 :	484,396
Country from which imported:	Butter and butter substitutes:		Imports.	
Denmark.....	1,575,912:	444,187:	507,040 :	14,713
United Kingdom.....	20,694:	550:	11,200 :	---
Netherlands.....	208,233:	63,293:	87,360 :	---
Other Europe.....	43,300:	8,137:	3,379 :	4,581
Total Europe.....	1,849,139:	516,227:	608,979 :	19,294
Canada.....	475,736:	471,715:	334,657 :	60,755
New Zealand.....	193,760:	284,816:	107,408 :	175,336
Argentina.....	190,400:	10,800:	---	---
Other countries.....	6,800:	51,282:	2,142 :	1,856
Total imports.....	2,715,835:	1,334,840:	1,053,186 :	257,241
Country from which imported:	Casein:		Imports.	
Argentina.....	2,189,364:	2,978,642:	471,993 :	1,246,085
France.....	326,805:	154,131:	121,264 :	97,169
New Zealand.....	407,048:	---	67,200 :	---
United Kingdom.....	40,320:	---	24,640 :	---
Other countries.....	163,174:	5,235:	107,312 :	441
Total imports.....	3,126,711:	3,138,058:	792,909 :	1,343,695

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CHEESE: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
1923 AND 1924.

Country to which exported:	Cheese:		Exports.	
	Two months, July-August		August	
	July, 1923-	July, 1924-		
	August, 1923.	August, 1924.	1923	1924
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total Europe.....	36,027:	---	31,636:	---
Cuba.....	169,138:	98,714:	62,209:	52,266
Mexico.....	134,055:	144,830:	49,090:	80,411
Panama.....	30,476:	54,922:	13,840:	42,027
Other Central America....	47,531:	47,534:	22,319:	25,169
Canada.....	67,499:	67,451:	33,517:	7,461
Jamaica.....	46,719:	24,593:	26,990:	13,387
Other countries.....	132,164:	99,666:	55,210:	51,423
Total exports.....	663,619:	537,710:	295,811:	272,144
Country from which imported:	Cheese and cheese substitutes: Imports.			
Italy.....	4,301,949:	3,702,430:	2,054,773:	1,640,894
Switzerland.....	3,082,906:	2,581,504:	2,303,050:	1,200,157
France.....	223,017:	379,330:	71,948:	199,235
Netherlands.....	574,831:	615,492:	339,983:	306,031
Greece.....	359,134:	255,977:	120,406:	73,114
United Kingdom.....	204,126:	52,667:	45,441:	48,811
Norway.....	42,246:	60,123:	26,323:	15,064
Finland.....	7,836:	100,909:	6,605:	47,381
Other countries.....	364,053:	132,872:	181,431:	65,564
Total Europe.....	9,160,098:	7,831,304:	5,149,960:	3,596,251
Argentina.....	659,109:	149,653:	209,941:	12,443
Canada.....	707,956:	274,325:	152,120:	191,893
Mexico.....	51,795:	7,835:	27,057:	5,939
Other countries.....	13,460:	9,069:	3,252:	3,924
Total imports.....	10,592,418:	8,322,186:	5,542,330:	3,810,450

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EGGS: FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1923 AND 1924

Country to which exported:	: Eggs (in the shell):		Exports.	
	: Two months, July-August :		August	
	: July, 1923- : July, 1924- :		:	
	: August, 1923 : August, 1924 :		1923	1924
	: Dozen	: Dozen	: Dozen	: Dozen
United Kingdom.....	---	27,120:	---	120
Other Europe.....	14,400:	---	14,400:	---
Total Europe.....	14,400:	27,120:	14,400:	120
Cuba.....	2,242,800:	2,255,534:	1,070,060:	1,187,640
Canada.....	24,217:	8,446:	22,484:	1,649
Mexico.....	1,336,067:	1,117,857:	756,023:	631,418
Panama.....	156,855:	151,071:	94,440:	109,620
Other countries.....	50,805:	68,816:	26,460:	27,532
Total exports.....	3,875,144:	3,628,844:	1,983,867:	1,957,979
Country to which exported:	:		:	
	: Eggs and egg yolks(dried,frozen,preserved):		Exports	
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
Total Europe.....	---	16,250:	---	---
Canada.....	13,143:	54,415:	9,360:	38,441
Other countries.....	3,411:	6,907:	2,301:	1,949
Total exports.....	16,554:	77,572:	11,661:	40,390
Country from which imported:	:		:	
	: Eggs (in the shell):		Imports.	
	: Dozen	: Dozen	: Dozen	: Dozen
Canada.....	64,569:	8,664:	24,108:	8,143
Hongkong.....	18,201:	24,048:	7,251:	13,266
China.....	213:	375:	213:	833
Other countries.....	---	960:	---	960
Total imports.....	83,083:	34,567:	31,572:	23,202
Country from which imported:	:		:	
	: Eggs & egg yolks(dried,frozen,preserved):		Imports.	
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
China.....	1,912,731:	2,553,514:	905,294:	1,277,426
Other countries.....	315,934:	163,354:	157,260:	154,194
Total imports.....	2,228,665:	2,716,868:	1,062,554:	1,431,620
Country from which imported:	:		:	
	: Egg albumen:		Imports.	
	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
China.....	1,363,430:	1,596,554:	926,880:	927,351
Other countries.....	24,540:	9,200:	13,200:	---
Total imports.....	1,387,970:	1,605,754:	940,080:	927,351

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